BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday, August 16, 1852.

Present: Messrs. Magruder, Morgan, Wilson, Bayly, Borrows, Towers, Hill, Davis, Wirt, French, (President,) Gordon, Thornley, Page, and Whe

The CHAIR laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, informing the Board of the approval of certain bills; which was read and laid on the table.

Also, a communication from the Mayor, in re lation to complaints made by owners of lots Nos. 16 and 11, in square C, on account of assessments on said lots; which was read and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Davis presented a petition from the victuallers and others against a daily market at the Centre Market-house; which was referred to the

Committee on Improvements.

Mr. What presented a petition from B. B.
French and others for closing part of an alley in square 729; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements...

Mr. ThornLey presented a petition from John B. Burgess for the remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition from Joseph Padgett and others, in relation to L street south, in the Sixth Ward; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Hill, on leave, introduced a bill entitled

"An act for improving the drainage on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 15th streets west, on the west front of square No. 226;" which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Improve

ments, reported without amendment the joint resolution applying to the President of the United States to direct the improvement of New Jersey avenue, between E street north and New York

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Borrows, amended by extending the improve ment to Boundary street; and it was read the third time, as amended, and passed.

Mr. MAGRUDER, from the Committee on Improvements, reported a bill entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on over-drafts;" which was read three times and passed. Mr. BAYLY, on leave, introduced an act for the relief of Ellis & Brother; which was read three

times and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Magruder, Mergau, Wilson, Bayly, Towers, Borrows, Hill, Davis, Gorden, Thornley, Wheeler, and French—12. NAY-Mr. Wirt-1.

Mr. Towers, from the Committee on Police. reported without amendment the bill from the ard of Common Council prohibiting the opening of barber-shops on Sundays; and, the question then being on the third reading, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS - Messrs. Morgan; Hill, Davis, Thornley, and Wheeler-5.
NATS-Messrs. Magruder, Wilson, Bayly, Borrows, Towers, Wirt, Gordon, and French-8. So the bill was rejected.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Improve ments, to which was referred the subject of a daily market at the Centre Market-house, made the following report thereon, and asked to be dis-charged from the further consideration of the same; and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the affirmative, as fol-

YEAS—Messrs. Magruder, Morgan, Wilson, Bayly, Borrows, Towers, Davis, Gordon, Thornley, Wheeler, and French—11. Navs—Messrs, Hill and Wirt—2.

On motion of Mr. HILL, it was ordered that the report be published with the proceedings of the

The following is the report:

The following is the report:

The Committee on Improvements, to which was referred
the petition for a daily market at the Centre Market-house,
and the resolutions of the Board to inquire into the expediency of having daily markets in all the market-houses,
and the petition of victualiers and others against that measure, have given the subject the most respectful and careful consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the questions presented involve the comfort and
convenience of the citizens, and the interests of the Corpovarion.

ration.

The Centre Market is so much larger than the other, being located near the focus of business; and, having so long enjoyed this pre-eminence, there is but little doubt that if daily markets were held there the business of the others would gradually diminish, until at length they would

long enjoyed this pre-eminence, there is but little doubt that if daily markets were held there the business of the others would gradually diminish, until at length they would be closed for want of buyers and sollers.

This result, while it would tend materially to the comfort and convenience of those of our citizens who reside in the vicinity of the Centre Market, would have exactly the opposite effect on the great mass of the people who live remote from that point; and hence the legislation asked would be subversive of the first and great principle of just laws, that is, of securing the greatest good to the greatest number. It would, moreover, be injurious to the interests of the Corporation; for it is not to be presumed that the Centre Market would yield much, if any, more than the present revenue derived from it; while it is manifest that the others would fail altogether; and hence the revenues would be impaired, and the outlay of the city for the construction of the others would be a total loss.

As the case now stands, the residents of the centre can have all the benefits of a daily market by attending each alternate day that in the northern section of the city, which is rapidly improving, and those living east or west of the centre can attend in like manner the markets in those sections, which are also in a fourishing condition; and it certainly cannot be alleged that this is any greater inconvenience or discomfort to those citizens than it would be to the residents of the extremes to attend the Centre Market every day.

It is proper to remark that, while this petition is signed

day.

It is proper to remark that, while this petition is signed by many of our best citizens, it is also signed fancifully with the names of some of the great men of Europe, who are not now, if they ever have been, on this continent; and it is also signed by many who are mere sojourners, and who are not housekeepers, while sufficient have signed to induce us to comply with their request, if it could be done with a due regard to the convenience of the citizens at large. Believing that it cannot, however, the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

JOHN WILSON,

W. B. MAGRUDER.

I am in favor of a daily market, and do not concur with

I am in favor of a daily market, and do not concur wit the above report. JOHN L. WIRT. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Improve-

ments, reported a bill entitled "An act to authorize the grading and paving of the alley in square No. 221;" which was read three times

Mr. Wilson, from the same Committee, re-Board of Common Council making appropriations to defray the expenses incident to the revision of the grades of certain streets and avenues in the First and Second Wards; and it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Ousley and others, in relation to the drainage of square No. 250; and they were discharged accordingly. Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced a bill en-

titled "An act to provide for filling up C street north, between 14th and 15th streets west;" was read three times and passed.

Mr. Wirt, from the Committee on Improvements, reported a bill entitled "An act to close a of an alley in square No. 729;" which was read three times and passed.

The following bills from the Board of Common Council were severally taken up, read three times, and passed:

An act making appropriations for cleaning gut-ters and ways in the several Wards.

An act for the relief of Hugh Hughs. An act to provide for vegetable stands in the

Northern Market-house.

An act authorizing the taking up and relaying the gutter on the west front of square No. 221. An act to pay for gas used in and about the City Hall.

An act to defray the expenses of putting the City Hall in mourning.

An act for the relief of William J. Geffers.

The bill from the Board of Common Council for grading and gravelling 15th street west, from orth to Rhode Island avenue, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committ

The bill from the Board of Common Council relating to the keeping of beef cattle or other imals for slaughter was taken up, and, having Mr. BAYLY moved that it be ordered to lie on the table; which motion was carried in the affir-

mative, as follows: YEAR-Messers. Magruder, Morgan, Wilson, Bayly, Borrows, Hill, Thornley, and Wheeler—8.
NATS-Messers. Towers, Davis, Wirt, Gordon, and French

The bill from the Board of Common Council, auhorizing E. H. Pendleton to sink a well and construct a pump, was taken up, read twice, and re-ferred to the delegation from the Fourth Ward. The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of J. L. Fowler was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board of Common Council having insisted on their amendment, disagreed to by this Board, to the resolution relative to the payment of inter est on the cost of the iron bridge over the canal at 4th street, and for other purposes-

Mr. MAGRUDER moved that this Board recede from its said amendment; which motion was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs, Magruder, Morgan, Bayly, Gordon, Thorney, Wheeler, and French...7.
NAYS—Messrs, Wilson, Borrows, Towers, Hill, Davis, and

The amendment of the Board of Commo Council to the joint resolution allowing the In-tendant of the Washinton Asylum to keep a horse,

was taken into consideration and agree The joint resolution from the Board of Common Council authorizing an application to Congress for opening and improving all the avenues within the limits of the city was taken up, read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MAGRUDER, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a tax-clerk and book-keeper, nd for other purposes.

The bill was then, on motion, ordered to lie on and fo

the table, and made the special order for Monday next at five o'clock. Mr. BAYLY, on leave, introduced a bill entitled

"An act authorizing the curbstones to be set and the footway paved on the north front of square No. 281, in the Second Ward;" which was read three times and passed. Mr. BAYLY, from the Committee of Claims,

reported a bill entitled "An act for the relief of John B. Burgess;" which was read twice and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MAGRUDER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the proposition of Andrew Rothwell, late Collector of Taxes, to settle his account with the Corporation, made the following report thereon; which was read and adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Magruder, ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Board :

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of A. Rothwell, late Collector of Taxes, in relation to the settlement of his indebtedness to the Corpo-

That they can find in that communication no reason why the statement, made on the 12th of April last, by the joint committee, appointed under a resolution of the two Boards to settle the accounts of the late Collector of Taxes, should

to settle the accounts of the late of the committee of the disturbed.

Mr. Rothwell, in the first place, asks for an amount of commissions in 1849, not allowed by the committee, as he alleges; and in the next item for "one per cent commission on tax 1848, two per cent, only charged;" and the next item is precisely of the same nature; and then Mr. R. gives as reason why these allowances should be made that the "would make the commissions upon the regular taxes three per cent, uniformly for the several late years;" and this, i the opinion of your committee, is the only reason which can be offered for making these allowances, except perhaps M R. might urge as an additional one that it would aid his materially in paying his indebtedness to the Corporation It is only necessary in addition to say that commissions we naturally in paying his indebtedness to the Corporation. It is only necessary in addition to say that commissions were allowed by the committee to the full extent of the law, on all moneys collected by Mr. R., as entered on his own books, by himself or by his own assistant.

The next item is a claim for "excess of charges for interest on special taxes over the amount collected," and is countly inadmissible with the former. The away is of severally inadmissible with the former.

est on special taxes over the amount collected," and is equally inadmissible with the former. The amount of spe-cial taxes collected was ascertained from the books of Mr. ii. in the Collector's office, and it is not reasonable to suppose that he charged himself with any sums collected, and the interest was calculated in strict accordance with the

the interest was calculated in strict accordance with the provisions of law.

The next item is a claim for "a difference in the interest as calculated by the committee and himself, his calculation having been made, as he says, upon dates different from those taken by the committee, and omitting the minor amounts." It will be seen, on referring to the report of the committee, that the date taken by it was the first of July in each year for the deficiency of that year. Mr. R. does not state what his dates were. The committee followed the practice of all commercial communities and of all banks in each year for the denicincy of that year. Mr. R. does not state what his dates were. The committee followed the practice of all commercial communities and of all banks—a practice the justice of which is so manifest that it has never been questioned anywhere, and has been universally admitted in the courts of justice, and one about which Mr. R. ought not to complain, as the law made a deduction to those who paid their taxes during the first three months of the year, and he therefore received much the larger portion of his collections during that period; and besides, the law made it his duty to deposite those collections on the first of each month; and it is only owing to his failure to comply with this provision of the law that there is any claim existing against him by this Corporation, which has, during the whole time Mr. R. kept its money in his hands, been paying interest on overdrafts, which would not have existed had he promptly paid over his collections, as was his duty according to law. As to "omitting minor amounts," it is not usual to do so in settling accounts; and as much of the income of this Corporation is made up of small sums which are but "minor amounts," it would be disastrous in the extreme for this Corporation to fail Into any such practice; and your committee therefore advise that no such precedent be established.

In the next and last item, Mr. R. claims "commissions

In the next and last item, Mr. R. claims "commission In the next and last item, Mr. R. claims "commissions upon say \$50,000 of the uncollected balances," which he proposed to be allowed time to collect, having prepared the bills. Your committee are unable to see why Mr. R. limited himself to \$50,000, when there were about \$130,000 of outstanding taxes, in regard to which he had made the same proposition, and for which it is presumed he had also prepared the bills, as such was made his duty by the law as much as it was to receive and account for the taxes which property-holders offered to pay; and Mr. R., by claiming a commission on the whole \$130,000, would not only have made his claim against the Corporation equal to the balance against him, but would have shown the Corporation to be in his debt. But Mr. R.'s claim in this particular is, if possible, more objectionable than any other he has set up: for against him, but would have shown the Corporation to be in his debt. But Mr. R.'s claim in this particular is, if possible, more objectionable than any other he has set up; for if the principle is admitted to be just, the Corporation will have to pay his successors forever the same per centage on what they do not collect as they are paid on what they do; and in this particular case they will have to pay a double per centage on whatever may be collected, and possibly will pay a per centage on taxes which may never be collected. Your committee are clearly of opinion that the committee appointed under the resolution of the 7th of July, 1851, in the settlement of Mr. Rothwell's accounts, made him every allowance he was entitled to, lawfully, justly, or equitably, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

esolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby suthbrized and requested to settle the account of A. Rothwell, late Colector of Taxes, in accordance with the statement thereof made in the report of the joint committee under the resolution of July 7, 1851, submitted to the two Boards April 12, 1852.

W. B. MAGRUDER, JOHN L. WIRT, SILAS H. HILL.

August 16, 1852. Mr. Davis, on leave, submitted a joint resolu-

tion in reference to the Judiciary Square; which was read and adopted.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from James Major, in relation to certain taxes on his property; which was referred to the Committee of Mr. MAGRUDER, from the Committee on Fi-

nance, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Mayor to settle the account of the Collector of Taxes prior to the year 1837; which was read three times and pass And the Board adjourned.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! F "a dollar saxed is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of Daguerrecorrers by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious.

the most fastidious.

**Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LigH1

GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

june 8—tf

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
F street, (Island,) between 4½ and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Coake, Chambermuids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Porsonsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

attention.

No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants.
hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3% p. m.
J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

jy 17—S&Tulm FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, NEW

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best daries in Fairfax country, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of nt family Groceries—cheap for cash. For sale by TRUMAN M. BRUSH, opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, Navy Yard Hill.

CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he will commence from this day to run his Express to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. English's and Linthicum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention.

Mar 29—tf JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER. JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Conver assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the onstitution and the Union, do proclaim the folowing as the political sentiments and determin for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywher enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entan-gling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treatics, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue suf-ficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, when-ever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every in-stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor ncluded) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

ne Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Concention.

Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Granston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Leyton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. jamiu S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

(A true copy.)

R. A. UPPON, of Louislana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

READ the following proof of what we have long since qua non of all external remedier ever before offered to the affilicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says "Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rhemmatiam in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became af fected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rhemmatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfoct cure! R. H. Meskings, 189 Walmut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only essation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally satisfied him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The Lame Made to Walk.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Lluiment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrified. I used nothing but the Mustang Lluiment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split asunder, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose its ure forever. The cap was cut and eleft to the joint with a deep and alwrming gash, and it gave me great pain and uneasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Limiment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swellen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whetever.

"I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springe, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value. Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more to-day. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Liniment. AARON ROSE. "Sulphur Syrings, JEFF. Co., Mo." PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the

large sizes.
A. G. Brago & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Georgetown. CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-

verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most satisfies occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exeedingly interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street,
New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

feb 28—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS.

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.] Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery.

We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo-nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

ligencer. The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letters place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and canor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stran ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support Your inquiries open the whole question of

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater de tail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

mestic slavery, which has in different forms, for

a number of years, agitated Congress and the

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virgin-ia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should cer-

tainly have given it my hearty support. I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for tsuching the relation of mas-

ter and slave in a State. I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation be-

tween master and slave in this District. I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have pro duced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adop tion of any plan of emancipation has everywher among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have at tached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness, would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to ove. Th more direct promay, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on in-Assistant Secretaries—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of Callfornia; S. Colfax, of Indiana John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunland, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont. vitation from authority within, to be as hurtful all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to

their worldly interests. There is, in the order of Providence, no evil with-out some compensating benefit. The bleeding Afriin was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the ight of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to pen-etrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish nimself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored have politic reasons for such a course. They from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and l must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

C. W. PAIRO. DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL strached embraces a Mercartik, an Admicurusal, and other Departments.
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W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott. acts from the Speech of Mr. BELL, of Ohio, in the Ho of Representatives, July 20, 1852.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR-BOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor nd support these measures. Proof-Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. *Proof*—His votes

and Democratic platform. TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whig party are in favor of an economica administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from du-ties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows!

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in evying such duties, sound policy requires a just liserimination and protection from fraud by pecific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their pinions on this subject at their Convention. But t is well understood that many of that party avor direct taxation.

BELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American a eart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first ominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held a certain amount of property to qualify him for ffice. Such is the constitution of that State: and that party, who had the power, voted agains mending it. PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national doamong all the States in an equitable proportion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an Amerian citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress.

ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the omination, uses the following language:

refer to the journals.

"I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as o secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following propo sition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous o purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre."

Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21, noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee without regard to party, were given for this provision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one man power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and n another part against, the exercise of such me narchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life, of which he has been among the suffer ers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry soldier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man was ever turned away from his door or his tent, in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree, for I have no personal acquaintance with him : but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,-there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to

know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

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WM. NOURSE.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our taken in arms against the British,

Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the

military spirit of the country-took Fort Eriefought the battle of Chippewa-and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic chol-era fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Norther frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the

Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country. In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of

"The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.
In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle

of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West-

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.
On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.
On the 20th of August, he won the three great

rictories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of

Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment n the capital of Mexico. On the 14th of September, he marched his ar my of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish

Who is Franklin Pierce 1—What has He done?

dominion in America.

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the egislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House. In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice f law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him he Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten egiments raised for the service of the United states in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve-ment of note during the war, nor has he ever

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tween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

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nome for all its inmater.

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JAMES W. SHEAHAN, . Attorney and Counsellor at Late,

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